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is bad at any time; but
where your eyes are
concerned, delay may
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OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.
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The China Mail.

JEVES
THE BEST
DISINFECTANT.

September 8, 1920, Temperature 82°

ESTABLISHED 1845
Barometer 29.71 Rainfall 0.85 inch.

Humidity 87°

September 8, 1919, Temperature 81°

No. 18,050.

三拜禮

號八月九年十二百九千一英

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1920.

日六廿月七年庚申

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BUSINESS NOTICES

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PINTS " \$1.25 "

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TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

MAYOR OF CORK.

RELEASE POSSIBLE IF MURDERS OF POLICE CEASE.

PREMIER'S REPORTED DECLARATION.

LONDON, September 7.

It is announced in telegrams from Viège, Switzerland, that Mr. Lloyd George has declared that if a guarantee is given that the murders of police in Ireland will cease he believed the Government would be prepared to release Mr. McSwiney and the other hunger-strikers, adding that telegrams from Ireland proved that the unconditional release of the Lord Mayor would have a disastrous effect on the moral of the Irish police and make government in Ireland impossible.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS RESOLUTION.

LONDON, September 6.

The Trades Union Congress passed a resolution expressing its indignation at the Government's decision to allow the Mayor of Cork to die. "We, in the name of the whole of the organised Labour movement, will hold the Government responsible for the death of the Mayor, and remind them that such blind stupidity will render reconciliation between Ireland and England almost impossible."

AMERICA CANNOT INTERFERE.

New York, September 6.

The State Department has sent a letter to Mr. McSwiney's brother saying that it is not in a position to protest to the British authorities against the arrest and imprisonment of one who is not a citizen of the United States.

NO GRANT FOR DUBLIN'S CORPORATION.

LONDON, September 7.

The Government's decision to withhold grants owing to Dublin's corporation's allegiance to the Republican Parliament has resulted in the corporation recommending in order to meet the grave financial position created that the salaries of its employees be reduced by 25 per cent. for nine months and that the sanatorium, dispensary, and home be closed.

MESOPOTAMIA.

ANOTHER REGRETTABLE EPISODE REPORTED.

A GALLANT FIGHT.

LONDON, September 6.

Another regrettable episode, involving the overwhelming of the British crew of an armoured train after a gallant fight, is narrated in to-night's War Office Mesopotamia communiqué.

It appears that the garrison of the camp at the Samawah railway station was being withdrawn to the town when the armoured train covering the operation broke down and was rushed by some 4,000 insurgents. It is reported that the crew put up a resolute defence and inflicted 500 casualties, but were finally overpowered. Forty men, including two British officers, are reported missing. The insurgents captured with the train one 13-pounder gun, one Lewis gun, three Hotchkiss guns, machine guns, and 40 boxes of ammunition.

Reports from other parts of Mesopotamia show that the assistant political officer at Hit, on the Upper Euphrates, has withdrawn by armoured car to Raialdi, while the north Bagdad train attempting to reach Reled from Samarra was fired on and compelled to turn back. The 85th Brigade Division reached Musayib on the Middle Euphrates and found the bridge across the river partly destroyed.

SAFETY OF A CAMP CONFIRMED.

LONDON, September 7.

Replying to numerous anxious enquiries with regard to the safety of the camp at Kirind, in Mesopotamia, where British women and children are quartered, the War Office announces that both General Haldane and the Civil Commissioner consider the camp quite secure and that operations are about to commence which will render feasible the withdrawal of its occupants from the country soon.

TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

SAD COMMENTARY ON OUR SOCIAL SYSTEM.

LONDON, September 6.

The Trades Union congress adjourned until to-morrow without touching the coal crisis.

Mr. Thomas gloomily foreshadowed a break in the trade boom. He said that all the evidence tended to show that the coming winter would be in many respects the hardest experienced for a great number of years. He declared that it was a sad commentary upon our social system that while the whole world was requiring goods, food, clothes and houses, people anxious to provide them were prevented from so doing.

HOME RACING.

LONDON, September 6.

The St. Leger betting is 9 to 4 on Spion Kop, 9 to 2 on Orpheus, 8 to 1 on Silver, 100 to 9 on Black-Gauntlet, and 20 to 1 on Allenby and Abbottrace.

LONDON, September 6.

Additional St. Leger probabilities are Mantop (Lane), Caligula (A. Smith), Double Bed (Figgott), and Stronghold (Slade). Prince Galahad, Celestial and Attilius have scratched.

NEW PRESIDENT OF MEXICO.

Mexico City, September 7.

Oregon has been elected President of Mexico. (Oregon, who was formerly Minister of War, staged the coup d'état, which led to the overthrow of Carranza.)

TIGER CHAMPION OF AMERICA.

Ft. Worth, September 6.

Tideo won the national lawn tennis championship of America, beating Johnston 6-1, 16, 7-6, 6-3.

THE DOLLAR.

To-day's closing rate 4/24
To-day's opening rate 4/24

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

KATTOVITZ SENSATION.

WARSAW, September 4th.
It is reported that the Allied search of the German prefecture of police at Kattowitz resulted in the discovery of a considerable secret store of arms and ammunition and confidential documents. The search of the headquarters of the German militiamen (sic) likewise, led to a find of "astounding" documents.

THE POLISH SITUATION.

LONDON, September 4th.

The Polish-Lithuanian situation is most confusing. Berlin persists in announcing fighting and publishes a Lithuanian semi-official communiqué declaring that the Lithuanians succeeded in driving back the Poles 2,550 yards on the entire Grodno-Suwalki front and gives the names of various places captured.

AMERICAN MINERS.

LONDON, September 6th.

The Times' Washington correspondent says hopes are entertained that the anthracite workers' strike will end during the present week. The men are reported to be following the advice of their Union leaders who have not sanctioned the strike. The American Federation of Labour announces that any subsidiary organisation joining the unauthorised strike will be struck off its lists.

AMERICAN HOUSING CRISIS.

LONDON, September 6th.

The Daily Chronicle's New York correspondent says that the approach of October 1st, the general annual moving day, sees New York faced with the most serious housing crisis. It is estimated that 150,000 families are moving voluntarily, but thousands others, who have been given notice to quit, are unable to find new quarters. It is expected that altogether nearly half a million persons will be homeless. Matters have been complicated by a strike of furniture removers.

BRESLAU CONTRETEMPS.

PARIS, September 5th.

A Havas message says:—
The German Minister of Foreign Affairs and the Prussian Home Minister called personally upon the French Ambassador to offer apologies for the Breslau happenings, giving also an assurance that the French demands will receive full satisfaction.

BATTLE OF THE MARNE.

PARIS, September 5th.

A Havas message says:—
M. Millerand, Marshal Joffre, Marshal Foch and Marshal Pétain, also the Minister for War and many civil and military officials attended the Meaux ceremony commemorating the Marne victory.
M. Millerand, in a speech, eulogised the soldiers of 1914, winding up with a ringing appeal for concord and harmony to overcome the present great difficulties, in re-organisation and re-construction.

A CORRECTION.

LONDON, September 6th.

In the Simla message announcing the forthcoming visit of the "Crown Prince of Siam" to India, read "Prince Amoradhat of the Siam" General Staff instead of "The Crown Prince."

FAMOUS ENCYCLOPAEDIA.

BRITANNICA UP TO DATE.

TWELFTH EDITION NEXT YEAR.

The twelfth edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica, it is announced will be ready for publication next year. Hugh Chisholm, who has been editor of the great reference work since 1904, has a large staff at work in London and New York upon the three volumes which will supplement the last edition. Mr. Chisholm estimates that almost 70 per cent. of the new matter will be devoted to questions connected with the war, although every subject needing fresh treatment is being brought up to date.

Aviation, automobiles, moving pictures and other subjects of industrial, social and economic advances that have been made are receiving special attention.

Like the last edition, published in 1911, the twelfth will be printed in two distinct forms, the "Cambridge University Issue," with large type and broad margins, and the "Handy Volume Issue," with a smaller page, smaller type and narrower margins.

The Encyclopaedia Britannica was first published in 1768. It gave very little space to geography, history or biography—France got thirteen lines and Japan two.

Four New Launches are under construction for the "WALLA" Fleet.

BUSINESS NOTICES

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Extra Special Finest Liqueur.

Johnnie Walker Red Label.

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TELEPHONE 846

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A WONDERFUL RANGE OF
"WITCHERT" SHOES
CHARMING STYLES AND SHAPES.

ALSO A CONSIGNMENT OF
THE WELL KNOWN BRAND OF

"KELTIC" BROGUE
IN
BLACK AND TAN

MARRIAGE.

STEWART-MCCUBBIN.—At the Union Church, Hongkong, on 7th September, 1920, by the Rev. G. J. Williams, James, second son of Mr. James Stewart, Glasgow, to Mary, only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John McCubbin, Gas Works, Hongkong.

The China Mail.

"TRUTH, JUSTICE, PUBLIC SERVICE."

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 8, 1920.

MR. HICKIE, HIS TENANTS, HIS LAWYER, AND US.

On Thursday the 2nd instant we printed this modest little news item:

Talking about raising rents, we hear wails from some of the tenants at Queen's Gardens, where a gentleman called Hickie has just given notice that he will want \$50 more per month from one-room tenants, and \$70 more from two-roomers.

Yesterday we printed the following letter from a local law firm: "Dear Sir,—Mr. S. D. Hickie, the proprietor of the Montpelier Private Hotel, Queen's Gardens, has seen us with reference to a paragraph with reference to him which appears in your issue of the 2nd inst.

As it stands this paragraph is very misleading and our client has instructed us to write to you informing you that he has in no case recently raised the rent of any of his tenants but that in many cases the rents charged by him are now the same as in 1914 and 1915 and that so far [from] any of his rents having been raised this course has not even been contemplated by our client. We shall be glad if you will publish this disclaimer together with an apology in your next issue.

Yours faithfully,
Geo. K. HALL BRITTON & Co.
To-day, if you search our bright paper from end to end for that apology, you will search in vain. If Mr. Hickie expects the apology his lawyers have asked for, his expectation will be the parent of a little disappointment for him. We hate to be disabbling, but we cannot spare any apologies to-day.

It is notorious that we have apologized more than once for less, so why this stubbornness? This, dear readers, is between ourselves. Listen. When our informant

ants are poor people, or timid, or cowardly, or for any other reason unwilling to stand up to what they said, we are willing "to be the goat." We recognize that it is unreasonable to expect martyrdom in these days, even for principle. This allows the regrettable impression to get abroad that we have cold feet, that we can be bluffed by a lawyer's letter.

This time we are ready to go into Court, if required, armed with evidence, personal and documentary.

We have before us a note signed by S. D. Hickie, which says, inter alia:

"With so many married couples wanting homes, it pays us better to let our large front rooms at \$260 per month, so that the rate you are now paying, \$150, is the value of a smaller back room, so we must ask you to pay a proportionate price which will be \$200 per month, this to be as from 1st October next for your present room."

It should be mentioned that Mr. Hickie lets rooms with board and rooms without. The foregoing note, dated May 29, is addressed to a boarder. You will observe, before passing, that it harps more on the room than on the chow, so that on its terms alone we are entitled to relate it to rent raising. But suppose not. Calculate chow at \$60 a month, which we understand Mr. Hickie's wife used to do. Deducting \$40 from \$150, this tenant is paying \$90 in rent. Deduct \$60 from the \$200 he is asked to pay, and that leaves \$140 for rent. In plain words, his rent, regardless of chow, is raised \$50 per month. Our paragraph said he had "just given notice that he will want \$50 more per month from one-room tenants." How was it "misleading"?

About the \$70 increase from a two-room tenant we are not at the moment prepared to argue, because that tenant happens to be away. In any case, we published our statement as a "wall" from the tenants, and had it been wrong, we should have been glad to correct it, if the lawyers had not gone too far, and asked for an apology. An apology for what?

What has happened? Did Mr. Hickie go to instruct his lawyers? Did he mislead them? Or did they try to bluff us?

"As it stands," the lawyers' letter says, "this paragraph is very misleading." It isn't, as we have shown. Their client, they say, said that he had "in no case recently raised the rent of any of his tenants."

That's enough. We have proof of one case. But we never said he had. We said we had heard that he had given notice that he was going to do so—his own notice lying before us indicates that he did it.

What are we to make of that denial? We leave it to our readers to form their own judgment; and we pass on to where he seems to get excited about it: "So far [from] any of his rents having been raised this course has not even been contemplated by our client."

That from a man who writes: "With so many married couples wanting homes it pays us better to let our large front rooms at \$260 per month, so that the rate you are now paying, \$150, is the value of a smaller back room, so we must ask you to pay a proportionate price which will be \$200 per month, this to be as from 1st October next for your present room."

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Says Dr. Orchard: "The truth is, behind the European man, not to mention the European woman, there is a savage [G.F. W. H. D.'s] 'weakness' of human nature," and if we are going to prepare for wars and wage wars, from whatever motive, then we shall want that savage kept alive.

With characteristic frankness and brutality this has been recognized in Germany. It has even become a philosophy.

Germany, in short, was the greatest and most conspicuous exponent of "para bellum." Preparedness means (what else?) the "matted fist," the "strong right arm," the "keeping your powder dry."

And, "W. H. D.'s" "weaknesses of human nature" being admitted, the conscious possession of the matted fist is the strongest inducement to strike. They dry powder cries out to be used.

The truer philosophy, which we commend to "W. H. D.'s," is: "If you do not wish for war, wish for peace." Goodwill is the first preparation for peace, and a man who can write such a letter as that quite rationally lacks it.

That he should denounce our great religious and moral effort for peace as tomfoolery is a colossal impertinence; because his own letter is tomfoolery. Those citations from a private speech by Arthur Balfour have no bearing whatever on "si vis pacem para bellum."

Where's the relevance? We cannot swank (even if we wished to) about being privileged to attend confabs of the great from which the Press was rigorously excluded; but we can refer the reader to public utterances by Mr. Balfour, who has not suggested that the L.O.N.'s idea is time-wasting tomfoolery, but has on the other hand countenanced and supported it.

We have been rude? Yes. It is necessary. We feel so strongly about the idle mischief of such contributions to public thought, which make no pretence of doing good, and can do great harm, that we are ready to use any lawful means to discourage and repress them.

After all, if "W. H. D." objects to our rudeness, he can always attribute it to one of those "weaknesses of human nature," to which he is apparently reconciled, and with which he is ready to put up for ever and ever. He does not learn for improvement; it is "pothor." He does not desire moral advancement; it is "tomfoolery." He sees nothing to be gained by the organization of goodwill on earth, because long, long ago an Italian settled it all for him with "si vis pacem para bellum."

If he thinks so highly of his old Romans that he is prepared to take their journals for gospel, what does he make of "pax vel injuria, utilior est quam justissimum bellum?"

Needless, to say, we accept neither as the last word. We do our own thinking, even in the hot weather.

And as regards the thing he admits as a desideratum, peace, we have thought it over and have decided that rather than a peace of everlasting preparation (si vis pacem para bellum) we would sooner have continual war. We should at least know where we are.

Even without a League of Nations, it is now realized by thoughtful men that bellum itself has changed and is changing. Future wars are to be economic, with more of boycott than bayonet in them. But with a League of Peace, with a cultivation and organization of international goodwill (which involves the prompt and rigorous suppression of mischief makers like "W. H. D.") the whole idea of war will wane, as a transparent tomfoolery that never did any good.

If you wish for a happy world, talk neither of peace nor of war. Talk of goodwill. Talk of human sorrow. Talk of God.

TORTURE OF KOREANS.
QUESTION IN PARLIAMENT.
JAPANESE GIVE ASSURANCES.

In the House of Commons on July 22, replying to Dr. Murray, Mr. Cecil Harmsworth said that reports had been received from various sources during 1919 of the torture of political offenders, Christian and others, in Korea, and urgent representations had been more than once made to the Japanese Government on the subject. Assurances had been received in reply which testified to the sincere intention of the Japanese Government, and orders had been issued by them on the subject which, it was believed, had had the desired effect.

CHRONIC DIARRHOEA.
A patient who had been suffering for several days with chronic diarrhoea, and who had been treated with various remedies, including opium, without success, was cured by the use of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.
Mr. John Mason, Master Mariner, has been granted a licence to act as Pilot in the pilotage district of Penang.

The free postage facilities granted to members of H. M. Forces in Hongkong, will be withdrawn with effect from September 11.

At Buckingham Palace on July 22 the King gave an audience to Rear-Admiral James Ley, upon relinquishing his appointment as his Majesty's Naval Attache at Tokyo.

A Batavia message dated August 28 states that Douwes Dekker, well-known from the famous Hindu conspiracy, was sentenced to a year's imprisonment, over an article stirring up the people.

The marriage took place at St. Mary Abbot's, Kensington, on July 17, of Mr. Alan McLean, eldest son of Mr. David McLean, for many years London manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, to Miss Elizabeth Blodwen Jones.

We really do think that it is not now unreasonable to ask that notice of the mail steamer's departure from Negapatam be cabled to Malaya, and that the glad tidings be distributed throughout the land, says the *Malay Mail*, What of Hongkong?

At the P.W.D. land sales on Tuesday, Dr. Aubrey purchased Rural Lot No. 151, in Barker Road, measuring 2,000 square feet, for \$1,400. There was no competition for Inland Lot No. 2303 in Pokfulam Road measuring 33,400 square feet. Bidding commenced at \$4,100; at which price it was knocked down to Dr. Ma Luk.

The oldest European resident in Kuala Lumpur—Mrs. Regine of Weld Road—was 79 last Friday, and has entered her 80th year with a vitality and interest in life which many people of 60 would be glad to possess, says the *Malay Mail*. She gets up very early, goes to bed late and is busy all day.

The P. and O. "Nankin" took to Penang eleven more survivors of the "Stephan" wreck, seven being members of the crew and four passengers. They had been picked up by the "Shanghai Maru" on Aug. 12 after being twenty hours in the water. They were found clinging to lifeboats, planks and other wreckage in different places none being in view of the others. They were quite exhausted when rescued and were taken on to Colombo.

Why don't all the cranks turn to Niagara Falls for an outlet for their irrepressible desire of the bizarre and spectacular, asks an American paper. We feel sure that an appeal for funds to provide barrels would meet with a hearty response from all parts of the country. It is not unlikely that plenty of subscribers could be found ready to pay the railroad fares of cranks who could be induced to go to Niagara to try their luck with the falls.

During the year 1919, 22 new companies were registered in the F.M.S. under the British and Foreign Enactment, 1912, as against 17 in 1918; 17 companies registered under the same enactment were wound up or ceased to carry on business in the F.M.S.; 27 local companies with a total capital of \$7,102,000 were incorporated and registered as against 14 with a total of \$4,225,100 in 1918; and six F.M.S. companies went into liquidation.

A European named H. L. Stringer, described as a clerk at the Munitions Board, Calcutta, was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Calcutta, on August 2 on charges of cheating, forgery and conspiracy to cheat. Particulars of the case have not been reported, but it is understood that Stringer was arrested by the C.I.D. while he was shopping at Whiteaway, Laidlaw and Co's. The Magistrate directed his release on furnishing two sureties in the sum of Rs. 30,000 each.

Dr. T. Murray Robertson, the Singapore coroner and police surgeon, who is shortly retiring, received a presentation from the inspectors of the Singapore police. The gifts were a silver mounted tanzanite and desk clock, both suitably inscribed. In returning thanks Dr. Murray Robertson said that during the thirty-one years he had been in Singapore his work had always been made much easier by the kind and ungrudging assistance of the police.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

Hotel accommodation in Singapore is taxed to its utmost capacity.

The Canton authorities refused to admit that Waichow is now being besieged, when inquiry was made yesterday upon a high official regarding a Hongkong report.

The King Yuen Shai labour guild of composers in the Hongkong and Canton printing offices, is making a campaign to enlarge its membership. The guild has a weekly newspaper.

Several merchants in Nanking were recently fined as large a sum as three thousand dollars each for keeping opium in stock. During the search, some foreign firms were also involved, it is said.

The death took place suddenly at Pusing, Perak, on August 29 of Mr. Alfred Gee, Resident Manager of the Tin Section of the Pusing Rubber and Tin Co., Ltd. Mr. Gee was in his fifth-fifth year, and death was due to heart failure.

Tuchun Wang Chen-yuan of Hupoh reports that the sum of \$45,000 shall be paid to the family of the American missionary who was killed recently during the fighting at Himan. Accordingly the Cabinet has ordered the Ministry of Finance to pay the sum.

In all probability if anyone ever succeeds in reaching the summit of Mount Everest all he will find there will be aching muscles, a frozen nose, scanty breath and a bit of rock no different from any one of a million cobblestones. But still there are persons who want to go there.

Dr. G. Duncan Whyte of the English Presbyterian Mission, Swatow, passed through Singapore recently on the "Polyphemus" on leave home. He first came out in 1903. Dr. Alex. Lyall, whose term of service began in 1879, is returning for another spell in the well-known hospital.

There is said to be no danger to anyone in the present "v.a." between North and South China, except what accrues to commanders, who let the pay of their troops fall into arrears. The Peking correspondent of the *London Times* declares the whole business to be nothing more than a game of personal political checkers, observes the *San Francisco Chronicle*.

The new P. and O. Bank has already commenced business, and, as the necessary staffs can be organised, branches will be opened in Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, and Karachi. The paid-up capital of the Bank is two and a half millions sterling. A large amount of business will obviously be secured in connection with the financing of the P. and O. Company's own requirements abroad.

The Canton Military Government has formally announced the dismissal of General Chen Chung-ming as Commander-in-Chief of the Cantonese troops in Fukien and Civil Governor of Fukien and of Liu Chi-fu as Commissioner of Defence at Swatow. Liu has been ordered to remain at his post to regain the lost territory, Swatow, while all ranks and decorations have been taken away from him.

The death has occurred at a nursing home at Harrogate of Admiral Charles Lister Oxley, of The Hall, Ripon, aged 78. As a midshipman he was specially mentioned for services at the attack on the Peho Forts in June, 1859, during the China war, for which he received the China medal. He reached flag rank on January 1, 1895. On May 7, 1896, he was appointed second-in-command on the China Station, and hoisted his flag in the cruise Grafton. This command he held until November, 1897, and it proved to be the limit of his active employment. He became a vice-admiral in January, 1901, and an admiral in June, 1901, finally retiring in October, 1906, after 51½ years on the active list.

The edge of the typhoon which struck Kobe was rendered all the more objectionable by the absence of rain, which did not begin to fall till the evening. The consequence was that Kobe for the day was wrapped in a cloud of dust. There must have been several tons of this commodity for which Kobe is famous removed from one part of the city to another. Viewed from above Kobe was wrapped in a yellow haze, which made it a matter of wonder that life could exist in such an atmosphere. Small wonder that nine out of ten people in Kobe have catarrh or asthma remarks the *Japan Chronicle*. A good deal might be done to scrape up trouble if the mud were scraped up and removed in the way of people from the main thoroughfares where it mostly accumulates. But scavenging of the streets is yet beyond the powers of the Municipality, which cannot even deal with the problem of sewerage.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.
TUESDAY, September 7, 1920. You are told to be much pleased with them. They are easy to take and pleasant in effect. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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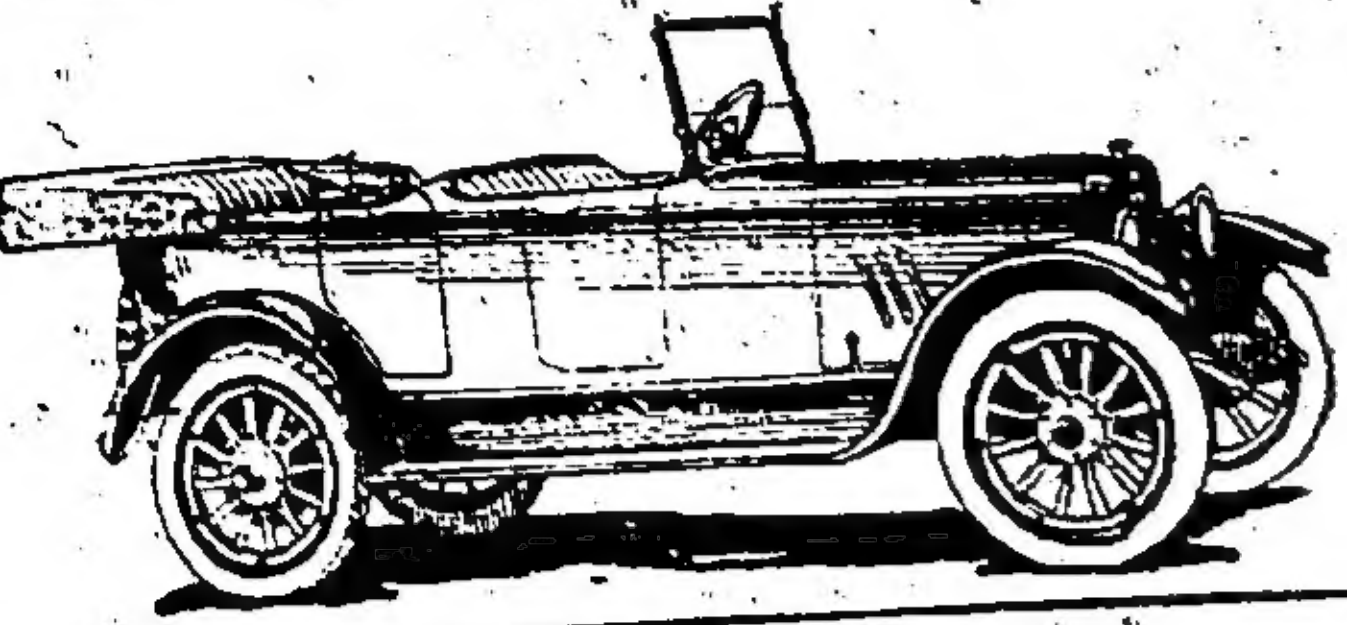
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WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1920.

5

MERCURY MOTOR CAR
CO.
58-61 Des Voeux Road Central,
HONGKONG.



TELEPHONES
GENERAL OFFICE 1343
MAIN BRANCH 1343
SHOW ROOM 1343
HONGKONG ROAD 1343
WESTERN BRANCH 1343
WORK SHOP 1343

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Reuter's Service to the China Mail.)

POLAND.

HOSTILITIES WITH LITHUANIA ENDED.

WARSAW, September 6.

Hostilities between the Poles and Lithuanians have virtually ended. Peace negotiations are expected to be held immediately at Mariempol.

POLES APPEAL TO THE LEAGUE.

LONDON, September 7.

The Polish Government has appealed to the League of Nations requesting mediation in the Polish and Lithuanian dispute, pointing out that an unprovoked attack was made on Polish troops and that unless an improvement takes place in the situation Poland will be compelled to declare war on Lithuania.

SOVIET REPUBLIC AT BOKHARA.

LONDON, September 6.

A Moscow wireless message reports that a Soviet Republic has been proclaimed at Bokhara, where Red troops occupied the principal military points. Documents have been found, adds the wireless message, revealing British intrigues with the Afghan Government.

PROTEST AGAINST POLISH OCCUPATION.

LONDON, September 6.

A telegram from Vienna states that as a protest against the occupation of Eastern Galicia by the Poles, a cavalry division composed of Galicians and Ukrainians under General Pawlenko, who has been actively fighting the Bolsheviks, has crossed into Czechoslovakia with the whole of its staff, horses, ammunition, and has been interned.

POLISH DELEGATES DETAINED.

WARSAW, September 7.

The Foreign Minister's protest to Soviet Russia requesting the immediate release furnishes the first intimation that the Bolsheviks have arrested a number of Polish delegates at Minsk and are still detaining them.

GENERAL WRANGELS SUCCESS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 6.

According to the latest official Russian news, General Wrangel's counter-offensive has been successful. The Reds are retreating rapidly towards the Dnieper.

WARSAW, September 6.

Another detachment of anti-Bolshevik Russians has left Warsaw to join General Wrangel. Up to the present 18,000 have left to take up arms with General Wrangel.

FRENCH MUNITIONS DESTROYED.

BERLIN, September 6.

A supply train for French troops in Upper Silesia was held up at Erfurt goods station by the railwaymen's committee. A million rifle cartridges were unloaded and the cases exploded. The Imperial authorities have already proceeded against the culprits.

BOLSHEVICKS IN EAST PRUSSIA.

PARIS, September 6.

Foreign Office information leads to a calculation that 128,000 Bolshevik troops have taken refuge in East Prussia. The Polish Government is dissatisfied with the intermittent conditions as Bolshevik bands are roaming at large in East Prussia and even recrossing the frontier and attacking Polish villages and then again taking refuge in Germany. This manoeuvre was adopted in an attack on the fortress of Oswiec, and Suwalki (Poland) has requested the Allies to require Germany properly to intern and disarm refugees.

BRITISH LABOUR'S DETERMINATION.

LONDON, September 7.

Labour's determination not to handle munitions for Poland led to a ship being held up at Bootle owing to the dockers refusing to load fumigating machines aboard a vessel bound for Danzig, apparently under the impression that the machines were some deadly implement of war. The Council of Action intervened and explained that the machines were intended to destroy vermin and prevent typhus and other diseases. It urged the dockers to release the embargo.

THREATENED STRIKE.

GOVERNMENT PREPARING FOR THE WORST.

TO RELIEVE DISTRESS.

LONDON, September 7.

The Government is evidently preparing for the worst in case the miners' leaders prove obstinate and has begun organising the distribution of food in the event of a strike. The Government has in view the partial stoppage of the railways, and arrangements for the carriage of necessities by road and transport are being made. This work has been entrusted to three subordinate members of the Ministry and two civil servants each have been allotted one of the five districts which the country has been divided into for the purpose. These commissioners are now engaged in ascertaining what the position would be in their district in the event of a strike and will report upon means of relieving the distress that would follow.

PLUNGE TO DEATH.

AVIATORS KILLED IN SIGHT OF THOUSANDS.

FOREST HILL, September 7.

During the play in the American Championship tennis finals a Naval seaplane encircled the courts, when the engine, without warning stopped. The machine plunged earthwards and crashed in the sight of a thousand sweet-tongued spectators. The two aviators were killed.

LORD HARDINGE AMBASSADOR TO PARIS.

LONDON, September 7.

The newspapers announce that Lord Hardinge, ex-Viceroy of India, has been appointed to succeed Lord Derby as Ambassador to Paris.

NEW SOLICITOR ADMITTED.

MR. HON CHEE LEE.

Before the acting Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Compere, in the Supreme Court this morning, the Attorney General, Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C., moved for the admission of Mr. Hon Chee Lee as a solicitor of the Supreme Court. He said that Mr. Hon Chee Lee passed his final examination in October 1919 with honours and was admitted in England on April 13, 1920. He had produced his admission certificate and had given the necessary notice to the Law Society and the Registrar. The Law Society had no intention of opposing his admission. Affidavits of identity had been filed by two solicitors of the Court. Mr. Hon Chee Lee had not got a certificate that his certificate of admission was still in force or the two certificates of character from legal practitioners in England as when he left England he had no knowledge that he must produce these. He asked for his admission subject to the production of these documents.

His Lordship: Mr. Hon Chee Lee, I have great pleasure in admitting and enrolling you to be a solicitor and proctor of this honourable Court and I trust that your career here will be useful, profitable and honourable. I have great pleasure in admitting you. The two affidavits and the certificate must be filed within six months. Subject to that I admit you.

Mr. Hon Chee Lee: Thank you my Lord.

BANKRUPTCY COURT.

A QUESTION OF ABUSE.

Three cases came before the Acting Chief Justice in the Bankruptcy Court this morning.

In the case of Ma Cheuk the Official Receiver asked for a receiving order which was made. In the matter of Wai Tung Hop, alias Wing Wui, the Official Receiver said he was informed that the sum of \$500 was in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. He wrote to the bank but was told there was no money. He wrote a second time but got the same reply. This morning he was told by Mr. Mason that his client, one of the petitioning creditors, had been round to the comptroller and was told that they had \$500. Mr. Mason had written to the bank. He asked for an adjournment till next Bankruptcy day.

The receiving order made in connection with the Mi Yuen Lung firm was rescinded on the application of the Official Receiver.

From the report of a meeting of creditors it appeared that the petitioning creditor was not present and no partnership books were produced. The partners had disappeared.

Rescission of the order was asked for on the ground that the petition was not based on a genuine debt but on a desire to help the debtors. His Lordship said he thought it was an abuse of the Court and rescinded the order.

A QUESTION.

A CHEAP COOK.

The China Mail was invited to put the following question: "Is it right for a Station Officer to employ a Chinese fireman as his cook?"

At first we wondered, why on earth not? A cook is a sort of fireman, and why shouldn't a fireman be a cook?

Enquiry showed, however, that the question wasn't fully expressed. What they wanted to get at, really, was this:

Should a station officer be allowed to utilize, without payment, the services of a government-paid fireman as his cook, when such throws his proper share of fireman's duty on other firemen?

Put that way, the answer is obvious. Indeed, we have no doubt that the mere publication of the question will put a sudden stop to the thing.

The Officer concerned must fork out his twelve or fourteen dollars a month and hire a cook from outside his staff. That's certain.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THIS MUST BE SEEN TO.

(To the Editor of the "China Mail.")

Sir—Is the Tramway Coy going to run a Line up Broadwood Road, or are they only Rebuilding No. 4?

Judging by the amount of material, Sand, Granite, etc. which is being carried up something must be doing. And the Coolies, what a time they have, running those Coal Trimmers Barrows down the hill. A husky coolie, a piece of rope and there you are.

Even barrows get adrift at times, one did to-day, shoving across the path and capsized. The notice at the bottom says "Firemen must not pass up the road, etc." but those Tramway barrows pass down, and there are children living higher than No. 4.

What about a cloth to dry those seats in rainy weather?

Your etc.

VALLETT

"WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENTS IN WIRELESS" "TELEGRAPHY."

A BOOM TO SHIPPING.

[CONTINUED.]

The time is almost at hand when a wireless set will have to be installed on every ship which travels a distance of fifty miles or more between ports for the safety of the passengers and crew. In most countries all ships of any consequence now carry wireless as the shipowners have found that it is very convenient for themselves, as they can always find out where the ship is, and the time she will arrive in port days previous. A few nights ago, I went aboard a ship in Hongkong Harbour and heard San Francisco (America) quite plainly, when I put on the wireless telephones. Whilst speaking to the operator, I asked him was not this exceptional, but he stated he hears him every night, and went on to describe to me how the Amalgamated Wireless Australasia, Limited, 97, Clarence Street, Sydney, have just lately produced a receiving set that has received messages direct from England and are now getting all ships they install with the same type. Can you imagine how much safer it would be going to sea on the China coasts, when the Captain would always be able to know exactly where a typhoon was situated and the direction it was travelling, so that the ship would always be able to keep out of its path. The shipowners in Hongkong appear to have fallen into a rut with regards to installing wireless on their ships, but I am sure this would not have been so had they known the advantages and conveniences of this very small expenditure. Accidents are happening very often on this coast, on account of no wireless being installed. The shipowners can see this for themselves by the last typhoon near Hongkong. In my humble opinion I think it is as necessary to have ships installed with wireless on this coast as anywhere in the world. I remain,

ONE WHO IS GREATLY INTERESTED IN WIRELESS PROGRESS ON THE CHINA COAST.

CHINA MAIL CO.

BIG EARNINGS.

NET INCOME OVER \$700,000.

The audited statement of earnings of the China Mail Shipping Corporation was given, our through Blyth, Winter & Co., who in 1918 offered \$175,000 China Mail Steamship Corporation first mortgage 75. The report covers the period from April 1, 1917, to December 31, 1919, and shows the total net income available for interest charges for this period amounted to \$1,525,785.18, of which \$920,000 was used for the retirement of the company's bonded debt. The total assets of the corporation, as shown on the balance-sheet of Dec. 31, 1919, aggregated \$5,054,336.81, and the balance-sheet of that date shows practically no "current indebtedness" save "taxes payable," for which proper reserves were made. The China Mail is now operating three steamships. They are the "Nanking," "Nile," and "China," three ships which rank among the best on the Pacific Ocean.

MR. CLAUD SEVERN.

ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED.

The engagement is announced of Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary of Hongkong, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Walter Severn, of 9, Earl's Court Square, London, S.W., to Margaret Annie, daughter of the late Professor T. Lowndes Bullock and of Mrs. Bullock, Wood Lawn, Oxford.

RHEUMATISM.

HAVE you ever tried Chamberlain's Pain-Expeller for Rheumatism? If not, you are wasting time, as it is longer to this disease runs on the border it is to cure. Get a bottle to-day, apply it with a vigorous massage to the afflicted parts and you will be surprised and delighted at the relief obtained. For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE (A FRENCH BANK)

Capital Paid-up and Surplus ... Fcs. 105,000,000.00

The organization of the Bank enables it to open CURRENT ACCOUNTS, SAVING ACCOUNTS and to accept FIXED DEPOSITS in local currency and ANY FOREIGN CURRENCY.

These accounts and deposits may be converted ANY TIME without ANY CHARGE in ANY OTHER CURRENCY.

Apply for terms and particulars

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE

(HONGKONG BRANCH)

Queen's Building, 5, Chater Road.

COMPANY REPORT.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

REVIEW OF THE YEAR'S OPERATIONS.

The report of the Messageries Maritimes Co. for 1919 shows a net profit of 5,579,000 francs compared with 5,322,000 francs in 1918 and 5,278,000 in 1917. The company's trade for 1919 has been characterised by a return to more normal conditions owing to the discontinuance of the general requisition of vessels from January 6, 1919. However, the sailings are still less frequent than before the war on account of the losses experienced by the fleet and also owing to the difficulties of all kinds created by the smaller output of work in the repairing shop and at the ports. Besides, although the requisition has terminated, the State has reserved in a great number of the company's vessels a considerable part of the passenger space. In order to repair their losses the company has made great efforts. Four large cargo steamers representing 36,000 tons gross have during the year been allotted over and above the tonnage placed at the disposal of France by the British Government. The company is considering the use of oil fuel in order to make good the shortage of coal. One of the vessels has been already transformed so that it can be fuelled either with coal or oil. On December 31 the tonnage of the company's fleet was still less by 49,000 tons gross than the pre-war figure. All efforts are directed towards making up this deficit by the acquisition of vessels already constructed and ready for immediate use, and they are hopeful of increasing their tonnage by 106,000 tons. The question of the indemnities due to them by the State has not yet been settled.

UNIVERSITY FOR SINGAPORE.

STATEMENT IN PARLIAMENT.

COLONIAL GOVERNMENT'S SHARE.

In the House of Commons on July 22, Mr. Gershom Stewart asked the Under-Secretary of State for the Colonies, "whether the Government is assisting in the establishment of a University at Singapore."

Mr. Amery replied:—A scheme has been formulated for the establishment in Singapore of a College for higher education to be known as Raffles College, which would be a memorial of the centenary of Singapore and the nucleus of a future university. The Colonial Government has provided a site and has undertaken on certain conditions to erect the buildings of the College at a cost not exceeding one million dollars, and to contribute fifty thousand dollars annually towards the upkeep.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

CRICKET NETS will be up, for practice on MONDAY, 13th September, weather permitting. Members are requested to consult notices in the Pavilion as to arrangements for cricket and tennis.

L. S. GREENHILL

Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, Sept. 8, 1920.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

TELEGRAPHIC.

"JEYPORE"

5200 Tons.

will be despatched for STRAITS PORTS, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP direct.

on or about

MONDAY, the 13th SEPTEMBER.

For Freight apply to:—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,

Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

Hongkong, September 7th, 1920.

NOTICES.



THE ADAM in COMMUNITY-PLATE

THE ADAM is our latest acquisition in Community—the new design just recently brought out by the Onida Community and one of the most beautiful things ever achieved in silverware.

Like all the other Community designs, the ADAM is supplied both in chests containing complete table outfits, or in separate pieces.

SOLE AGENTS:

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.



COLUMBIA GRAFONOLA

THE SUPREME INSTRUMENT OF MUSIC

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.
(THE COLUMBIA SHOP)

AH MEN AND HING CHEONG

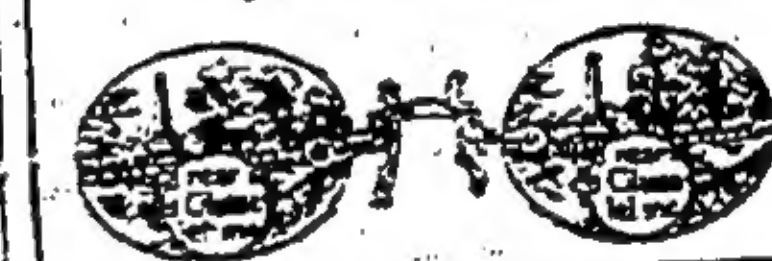
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THE OPTICAL COMPANY



SPECIALIST IN EYEGLASSES.

Lenses, etc.

Optometrist in Charge—H. C. M. A. Opt. D.

EYES TESTED FREE OF CHARGE.

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TOOTH PASTE

FRESH STOCK JUST ARRIVED.

COLONIAL DISPENSARY.

14, Queen's Road Central.

Telephone No. 1877.

TANSAN

received the highest award

A GOLD MEDAL

from a committee of critical judges at the

Anglo-Japanese Exhibition

which testifies to its excellency and purity.

Beware of bogus imitations. No Tansan is genuine unless the label bears the name of J. CLIFFORD-WILKINSON.

Unrivalled as a drink. Mixed well with Wines, Spirits or Milk.

Tansan raises the spirits and excites sanguine anticipation, even as a flagon of wine exhilarated the monks of old.

For the good old friar of orders grey Would have waived the flagon of wine away And counselled himself as any man can With bubbling, sparkling, cool Tansan.

Tansan can be obtained at all first class Hotels, Bars, Restaurants in the Far East.

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GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

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MANCHESTER MARKET REPORT.

PIECE GOODS.

Messrs. James F. Hutton & Co. Ltd., Manchester, in their report dated Wednesday July 28 state—

The week's trading in the raw material has been marked by a strongly reactionary movement, quotation for American cotton being sharply reduced. The weakness would appear to have started from New York where much nervousness seems to have been felt over the China financial stringency, and an increasingly bearish sentiment has set in through the generally improved crop news. The latter influence has been substantially strengthened by the latest crop estimate of the National Ginners' Association. This gives the present condition as 76.5 against 72.0 last month, and the crop is now estimated at 13,000,000 bales against 11,440,000 which is a very notable improvement. The downward movement is still apparent at the close, but we would point out that the fall in New York current month is accentuated by the fact that near positions have been at a premium, and the July option, especially so, that month closing at 43.75. Spot cotton remains in brisk demand at Liverpool, but owing to American weakness this is at present having little effect on prices. Egyptian cotton has been comparatively steady backed by firm orders from Alexandria. In the yarn and cloth markets there is still a moderate amount of enquiry, and the turnover has been fair. At the same time the hopeful feeling of our market has hardly been borne out by results. For the present financial tightness, political influences and the effect of the lower exchanges on the Far Eastern markets remain repressive factors and in face of these the stronger tone reported last week proved ineffectual to stimulate buyers into activity. The recovery in trade has certainly not been established as yet and there is no doubt that weakness in the raw materials is likely to undermine what confidence had been regained. Cloth prices are practically unaltered, but yarns are again a shade easier from the highest. Enquiry from China continues very restricted but India offers have again been more frequent and approach more nearly to sellers' requirements. Java and the Straits Settlements have also been responsible for enquiry of a testing nature. The Near Eastern outlets are still affected unsatisfactorily by the political situation, but there are reports of a better off-take in Egypt. South America demand shows some improvement.

CHEMICALS.

Sir S. W. Royce & Co. Ltd., Manchester, in their report dated July 23, state—

Chemicals.—During this month, business has, on the whole, been rather on the quiet side, but latterly there have been indications of improvement. Some products are lower in price, but, speaking generally, values have been maintained. Sulphate of Copper has been dull but price has remained steady in sympathy with the firmness of the metal. The home demand has been fair but enquiry for export has fallen away. Green Copperas moves more freely with the better supply of packages. Acetates of Lime are unchanged. Acetic Acid is in more plentiful supply and concessions in price are offered to clear stocks, and this has affected Acetates of Soda and Lead, both of which are lower. Nitrate of Lead has received more attention, especially for forward delivery. Carbonate of Potash moves steadily and price is unchanged. There has been a good enquiry for Montreal Potashes but little offering. Sulphate of Potash is in good demand. White Powdered Arsenic continues in request, and Cornish brands command full figures, although foreign supplies are now offered at reduced rates. Little business has been passing in Yellow Prussiates of Potash and Soda, but prices have remained steady. The home demand for Tartaric Acid has been disappointing, especially for the time of the year, and competition for business has increased. The reduction in the price

RICSHA COOLIES.

KINDNESS AND EXTORTION.

INDEPENDENCE IN THE STRAITS.

The Chinese authorities do not display the tender solicitude for the ricksha puller that is remarked in the Straits, and the gentry in Shanghai have made representations urging that no lads or old men be given charge of rickshas, says the *Peking Gazette*. Here, the pullers are usually sturdy, well paid, well fed, and independent. And they discriminate; the short trip and the big fare are their chief objects in the working day, and they succeed. Occasionally one discovers an ancient, rubber sandals "clap-clopping" on the roads. He is more amenable—not so particular. His fares are children and natives, in many cases. His more alert brother leaves them severely alone when he can—except on festival days, and then he won't take anybody else. He knows the festival spirit. Demanding \$2 for a \$1 fare, he reminds one of "hari-bear." In China the pullers have to struggle hard for a bowl of rice. Humanitarianism is not very noticeable there. In the Straits it is. And the greater the humanitarian the greater the extortion.

The pullers would carry ten people, if you would give them ten people's fares. And today, they often want double for carrying two children to school, when they condescend to take them at all. The ricksha men here can look after themselves. By the way, their earnings must in some cases, be very considerable indeed. Hence perhaps the soft felt hat and the cheroot, with which they often surprise us. We have heard it stated that some Chinese towkays pay pullers to go back to China. This must be due to the fact that they do not care to see their countrymen pursuing a "degrading" occupation. Well, there is something in that; but curiously enough the puller himself is the last man to object on this score. And probably he would be much worse off if he abandoned it.

of Chloric Acid has stimulated enquiry. Cream of Tartar is steady but demand has slackened somewhat. Resale parcels of Bichromate of Potash and Soda are still scarce but the position is easier through arrivals of the American products. Oxalic Acid has moved freely at the lower prices offering and stocks are small. Borax and Boracic Acid continue in short supply. Phosphate of Soda is still very scarce in spite of recent arrivals from abroad. Business in Lump Salammoniac has slackened and resale parcels are pressed for sale. The export demand for Muriate of Ammonia continues and makers are well booked ahead. Caustic Soda is in increased enquiry for export. Bleaching Powder is unchanged. Tar products generally maintain their firm position. Benzoles are scarce with prices steady. Toluol continues firm. If anything, Solvent Naphtha is better and makers expect higher values. Creosote, Oil continues in good demand and is obtaining higher figures. Prices of Crude Carbolic Acid remain firm with little offering. There are stocks of Crystal Carbolic and no enquiry, but Liquid is in good request. Pitch is in strong demand both for home and export and good business has already been done for next season at a premium on present figures and makers are optimistic as to the course of the market. Naphthalenes are in strong request and prices are hardening, especially for refined. There is little change in Sulphate of Ammonia, but the export position is better, and business is now assuming more important dimensions.

Sundries.—American Pearl Starch has latterly been more freely offered for forward shipment and a fair amount of business is reported; stocks here however are only light. Parina is firmer especially for forward shipment. There has been a steady demand for Dextrine, chiefly for near delivery. Barytes is offered more freely and lower prices are accepted for good business. Turpentine is dearer but there is little confidence in the future position. Gum Copal is an easy market.

BLOATED ARMAMENTS.

JAPAN CATCHING UP.

A SECOND GERMANY.

It was an interesting announcement the other day that ten foreign experts are to be engaged for the next two years in Japanese arsenals for the purpose of giving instruction in some of the finer arts of deadliness, remarks the *Japan Chronicle*. What with the enormous purchases of munitions from abroad, the stupendous navy estimates, and this endeavour to catch up with the expert makers of the weapons of gas and aerial warfare, it does not look as though there was much prospect of a general disarmament. Nor that Japan is doing anything worse than catching up to the rest—that is, on paper. The position is that if, soon after the war finished any of the belligerent Powers had wanted to begin again, it could have done so in enormous force. But these bloated armaments, while maintaining a show of strength, in reality deteriorate very quickly, and the popular abhorrence for war increases also. The end of the war found Japan the weakest and most out-of-date among military Powers. But a few years of catching up will see her in a very different position. The militarists here have the situation pretty well in hand for making Japan what Germany was.

CHINESE PRISONS.

EFFORTS AT REFORM.

REPLACING JAPANESE SYSTEM.

Under the new regime in China an earnest effort is being made to secure far-reaching reforms in the prisons. One of the difficulties reformers have had to meet, according to Dr. Yamel, Kin, a Chinese woman physician, now in this country, is the result of the fact that most of the present prison authorities have been trained in Japan.

The Japanese training system being a purely military one, these Japanese trained Chinese naturally put their prison on a military basis. "Our prison officials," the *Boston Christian Science Monitor* quotes Dr. Yamel as saying, "wear uniforms and go around clanking sabers and all the prisoners are required to salute them." Of course, the Japanese idea of neatness and discipline are a tremendous improvement on the old Chinese system, if it could be called a system. Nevertheless, "the military idea is quite foreign to the Chinese view of things and does not result in any wide reformative action, which should, of course, be the outcome of any wisely devised prison system."

In Tientsin, however, the Chinese have taken the matter in hand, along lines much more in harmony with the Chinese character. A new prison has been built, where the prisoners are taught trades; where they are also taught to read and write, if they are illiterate, and where a definite effort is made to send them out better citizens than when they came in.—*Literary Digest*.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS.

The s.s. "Prosper," Capt. E. Olsen, 1,376.90 tons, arrived this morning at 6 a.m. from Saigon with 2,111 tons of rice and general cargo.

DEPARTURES.

The s.s. "Ecuador," Capt. Fleming, sailed for San Francisco via Shanghai at noon to-day with 1,500 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Hocklee," Captain Guerrero, sailed for Swatow at 1.30 p.m. to-day with 140 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Mishima Maru," Captain Okamoto, sailed for Yokohama via Shanghai at noon to-day with 20 tons of general cargo.

The s.s. "Dakar Maru," Capt. Furuhaski, sailed for Yokohama via Shanghai at noon to-day with 80 tons of general cargo.

CLEARANCES.

The "Soshu Maru," Japanese cleared to-day and will sail for Takao via Swatow at 10 a.m. to-morrow.

The s.s. "Anyo Maru," Japanese cleared to-day and will sail for Valparaiso via Moji at noon to-morrow.

The Norwegian steamer "Dira," ex-Sheung Tsu, has been sold to Hongkong buyers for \$55,000. Her gross tonnage is 1,625, and her net 833. She was built in 1911 by Messrs Dunsinuir and Jackson and owned by Dampak, Akties.

The carpenters of Hongkong have organised a guild and have rented the first floor of 20 Aberdeen Street as its office. The guild has been registered in accordance with the Societies Ordinance of the Colony and will be formally inaugurated shortly. About 500 carpenters have now enrolled as members.

THE AMERICAN SKIPPER.

CAPTAIN OF THE FUTURE.

PASSING OF THE OLD TYPE.

The days of the old-fashioned sea captain, who sent forth his commands to the accompaniment of oaths, and enforced them with the marlin-spike, has receded so far into the dim past that in the new order, ship commanders of the American Merchant Marine are to be taught something of international law and the requirements of diplomacy, so that they can represent with credit their country in foreign ports. We are indebted to a member of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild for the synopsis of the information, Capt. J. S. Baylis, Superintendent of the New York State Nautical School, Newport, who recently announced that the school's course had been altered so that its future graduates will know something of Customs Regulations, the laws of commerce, as well as other subjects, to enable them to meet the requirements of the times, says the *Journal of Commerce*. Conditions at sea, as well as on shore, have been changed by the war, and in the struggle for trade, those at the head of the Nautical School believe something more is required of officers of the Merchant Marine besides the ability to lay a course or take a vessel through a difficult channel. They must be able ambassadors of the United States. "The skipper who brings his ship into some distant port is often a missionary for his country," says Captain Baylis. "Upon his conduct, his knowledge, and his diplomacy, very often is the native opinion of the United States formed. First opinions are often lasting, and it is certain that if they are unfavourable, it takes both time and effort to overcome them. The sea captain is, in a sense, a missionary. What matters it if he is a good fellow and a fine navigator if he lacks knowledge and misrepresents his country?" As American Merchant Marine officers represent the United States and cause closer commercial contact with foreigners than probably any other body of representatives, it is apparent that these officers should know a great deal more than just seamanship and navigation. Therefore, the course has been so altered as to teach the cadets to be officers in every sense of the word. New subjects such as navigation laws, Customs regulations, and other necessary subjects have been introduced."

CANTON PRESS.

UNBELIEVABLE CENSORSHIP.

ONLY COURSE TO IGNORE WAR NEWS.

Under the heading "A Pathetic, Unusual, but only Possible Action to Preserve Lives of Papers and Editors," the *Canton Times* says that having been virtually denied the right to publish what a newspaper thinks true or reasonable and to avoid personal danger to the editors concerned, the Canton Press Association, composed of the leading journals of the city, will soon cease publishing all news relative to the present conflict between the administration and its enemy.

The censorship has been too severe and unbearable, and there seems to be no other way to avoid interference than by ignoring the issue altogether.

The action while pathetic forms the last and only protest against an attempt to kill the last living atom which stands for the freedom of the press.

Canton has now more than 40 daily newspapers and nearly half dozen news agencies supplying local news to the papers. The large labour unions also have periodicals.

CHINESE HOSTILITIES.

MILITARY GOVERNOR'S REPORT.

SUCCESS AT PINGSHAN CLAIMED.

The Military Governor, through his Chief of Staff, communicates the following to the *Canton Press*—According to reports from Loalung, September 5, after the defeat of the enemy, the remnants of Chen Chiung-ming's army, retreated to Meishien. The bandits at Pingshan, incited by Chen Chiung-ming, the rebel, have been driven off by Colonel Wong Yip Hing.

The First Army Division of the Administrative Force and men under General Lam Foo have arrived at Waiyang districts one after another. When all forces are united, an offensive attack will be made on Swatow districts. Waiyang is now quiet.

To-day's return of notifiable disease records one case of paratyphoid fever and two cases of enteric fever, all three British.

The British as well as the French consular authorities in Canton have complained to the Chinese Government that some troops have occupied premises of their respective subjects there without permission. Several houses belonging to foreign residents in the eastern part of the city have been occupied by soldiers according to the complaints.

MR. SHAW'S ARREST.

HOW HE WILL BE TRIED.

LONG AND WEARISOME PROCESS.

Since Mr. Shaw was taken to Seoul all sources of information have suddenly dried up. All that we can ascertain is that he is still under examination, and a long and wearisome process this is with the Japanese procurator, says the *Japan Chronicle*. After this is concluded, an accused person is sent to the Preliminary Court, when the case as prepared by the procurator is heard and he is again submitted to examination. The Court then deliberates and publishes its finding dismissing the case for want of evidence (there is no such thing as acquittal on the ground of innocence in Japanese legal procedure) or remitting it to the public court for trial. All this time, it must be remembered, the accused is without legal advice or assistance. The object of the procedure, once the procurator has taken up the case, is to obtain a conviction; otherwise the procurator is regarded as having lost face, and even the Preliminary Court, having given its decision against an accused person, is concerned that its finding should be upheld. Between the decision of the Preliminary Court and the public trial the accused person is at liberty to have legal advice, but, unless he is released on bail, his defence is often materially interfered with. The question arises whether in this case the trial will be permitted to be public. On very many occasions, has been a political one, the Court has decided that the hearing shall be in camera. This is a great injustice to the accused, because while the charge against him is given full publicity, and, as in the Shaw case, it is not uncommon for the procurator or other members of the police or judiciary body to make statements implying the guilt of the person against whom a charge is brought, the hearing of the case in camera deprives the accused of the opportunity of putting his defence before the world. In the Kotoku case, it will be remembered, the accused were tried and sentenced in such secrecy that it is to this day uncertain what actual charges were brought against the prisoners, while as to their defence not a single word has been allowed to be published. It may be hoped that the British Embassy will protest against any such course being adopted in the Shaw case. If the Japanese have any valid evidence against this British merchant, let it be given the light of day in a public trial, where the defence of the accused can be heard and published. Any other course will excite the gravest suspicion and induce a belief that the authorities are afraid to produce the evidence on which they rely for a conviction, or to allow the defence of the accused to receive the same publicity as the charges against him. A hearing in camera would be the final and conclusive proof to the great majority of foreigners in the Far East that the whole affair was what is vulgarly known as a "put-up job."

AN ABOMINABLE PART.

A sense of propriety is a very valuable gift. This sounds rather like a copy-book maxim, but it is really inspired by a Kokusai message to Shanghai (and probably all over the world) which states that the Foreign Office in Tokyo, when approached for details as to how Mr. Geo. H. Shaw was arrested, replied that as the case is sub judice, no detailed information can be given out. Kokusai, after this expression of opinion, itself gave out that it is not too much to suppose that he was insidiously connected with the conspiracy of Korean agitators. This is the most abominable part of this case. We are told that evidence has been extracted from Mr. Shaw himself during his fortnight's examination, and that evidence has been given against him by Korean outlaws. The British diplomatic officials and Foreign Office have been primed with information to the effect that Mr. Shaw's house is known as the Antung fort, the fact that Koreans take passage on his steamers has been twisted into an assertion that he enables them to fly from justice; to carry out conspiracies, his carrying of cargo for Koreans is made a carrying of bombs for Koreans, his sympathy is declared to be sedition. All this is done officially, and then we are told that the case is sub judice and cannot be discussed, and the semi-official news agency which distributes this reminder of the proprieties proceeds gratuitously, without the slightest evidence in the world, to distribute to all and sundry the information that it is not too much to suppose that Mr. Shaw is insidiously connected with conspiracies. The arrest of Mr. Shaw was carried out in circumstances of very doubtful legality. His treatment under arrest was exceedingly improper. No proper charge has yet been announced regarding his supposed offence. But a series of libellous statements are made about him by official agencies. And then we are officially and semi-officially told that no information can be published because the case is sub judice.

Any device that can be introduced with the object of preventing accident in the navigation or handling of vessels, particularly steamships, should be considered of extreme value by shipowners. An invention of this character is Ray's Patent Direction and Revolution Indicator, which is the invention of and is manufactured by Messrs. J. W. Ray and Co., nautical instrument makers, 25, Cunliffe Street, Liverpool. This firm is well known for its enterprise in inventions and improvements in connection with ships, telegraphs, nautical instruments, &c. The direction and revolution indicator in question is a device which has for its object the preventing of an order from the bridge being misconstrued by the engineer. It is connected to the ship's telegraph, and is so arranged that every motion of the propeller is shown on the bridge telegraph by means of a white lighted area on the telegraph dial of the engine-room telegraph or a separate instrument fitted on the bridge, as may be considered most advantageous. On the same principle the engineer on his instrument in the engine-room has a light indicator showing him by the white light that the order has been properly executed, whereas if a red light appears the order has been wrongly carried out. A further great advantage is that every movement of the propeller is to be noted at a glance on the instrument, both by the officer on the bridge and the engineer, this being effected by a section of light on the instrument revolving for ahead or astern according to the order from the bridge. Should the white-lighted area change to red whenever the engines move it is an indication that the order has been incorrectly executed. Engineers are no more infallible than any other persons, and many occasions have arisen when engineers have started the engines the reverse to the order, with the result that serious damage has resulted not only to property, but also life.

This valuable instrument was first fitted in the Brookbank liner "Mahrona," and later in the White Star liner "Britannic." The results were so satisfactory that it was decided by the White Star Line to fit several other of their passenger ships, among others being the "Olympic," "Adriatic," "Baltic," "Celtic," "Cedric," and "Cermanic." The great advantages of the Direction and Revolution Indicator have been found to be so great that it is being now largely adopted by the majority of steamship lines.

CLAY'S SAFETY STEERING GEAR.

Another device which also makes for safe navigation is manufactured by Messrs. J. W. Ray and Co.; this being Clay's marine safety steering gear. This device eliminates all possibility of any misunderstanding on the part of the helmsman in carrying out his instructions given by the officer in charge, and should largely appeal to shipping interests, in insuring against loss of life and property. The components parts of this invention consist of (1) the bridge telegraph or helm indicator; (2) the wheel house indicator; and (3) the safety device itself. The bridge telegraph or indicator operates the safety device on the steering wheel standard, either by shafting and bevel wheels, or chains and wheels as used in engine room telegraphs, and the wheelhouse indicator shows the steersman the direction in which the wheel should be turned. The device is so constructed that it is impossible for it to come into operation and lock the steering gear unless so desired by the officer, and, furthermore, the steering gear can never become inoperative, for should anything unforeseen happen to the mechanism while in operation the locking gear can be instantly released and the wheel set free. The low cost and simplicity combined with the absence of working parts liable to derangement, should commend the apparatus to all shipowners in the interests of safety of life and property. A working model can be seen at Messrs. J. W. Ray's works, Liverpool.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

New shipments just received

GOUDA	"	80	cents per lb.
EDAM	"	80	" "
CREAM	"	80	" per
PIONIC	"	80	" jar

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD STORAGE Co., Ltd.

SAFETY AT SEA.

A VALUABLE DEVICE.

IMPORTANT INDICATOR APPARATUS.

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CHINESE COMPLEXITIES.

PRESENT DIFFICULTIES.

CLEARLY AND TERSELY PUT.

The present clash of rival parties in China once more illustrates the weakness of the Government of that country. Whilst the militarist leaders struggle amongst themselves for places and power, the Government stands helpless, and, as Mr. J. O. P. Bland bluntly puts it, the side which commands the longest purse will win. Peace, he says, can never be assured to the nation at large until the strong hand of properly constituted authority shall have been firmly re-established. The accomplishment of this desideratum, as he points out, must eventually depend upon the policy of the Japanese Government. This policy continues to be that of the Military Party in Tokyo, seeking its own advantage and aggrandisement in China's disorganisation, then the immediate outlook must remain hopeless. But if, taking a longer and broader view, the Japanese Government should now prove willing to co-operate with Great Britain and the other Powers, concerned in a genuine policy of reorganisation, and reconstruction, China might very speedily be restored to a high degree of prosperity. In the meantime, it is useless at this distance to attempt to prognosticate what will eventually result from the present crisis. Even if, happily, a stable government should be constituted from the standpoint of international law and diplomacy, the situation in China is complicated in the extreme. To what extent that is so is admirably shown by a recent book on foreign rights and interests in China by Dr. W. W. Willoughby, former Legal Adviser to the Chinese Republic. Probably nowhere else in the world, he says, is there such a mixture of territorial rights with foreign privileges and understandings of purely political engagements, with economic and financial concessions, of foreign interests conflicting with one another, and with those of the nominally sovereign State. When a national government is wholly untrammelled with regard to the management of its own domestic affairs, and has within its own hands the enforcement of law within its own territorial borders, its international rights and responsibilities are easily determined by a resort to well-established principles of public law.

But when, as in the case of China, continues Dr. Willoughby, we have a Power which permits the exercise within its limits of all kinds of extrajurisdictional rights or privileges; when there exist within its territory spheres of interest, special interests, war zones, leased territories, treaty ports, concessions, settlements, and legation quarters; when there are in force a multitude of special engagements to foreign Powers with reference to commercial and industrial rights, railways, and mines, loans, and currency; when two of its chief revenue services—the maritime customs and the salt tax—are under foreign oversight and administrative control or direction; when the proceeds of these and other revenues are definitely pledged to meet fixed charges on foreign indebtedness; when, at various points within its borders, there are stationed considerable bodies of foreign troops under foreign command—when we have these and other phenomena all carrying with them limitations upon the free exercise of the central government of its ordinary administrative powers, or its discretionary right to deal as it deems best with the individual relations with which it maintains treaty relations, we then have a condition of affairs which furnishes abundant material not only for theoretical or academic discussions by students of international jurisprudence, but for serious conflict and dispute between the nations concerned. We have seldom seen the difficulties of the situation in China so clearly and tersely put, and this must be our excuse for picking up on record in so prominent a manner Dr. Willoughby's utterances.

—*L. & C. Express*.

Six "WALLA WALLA" BOATS are at Bluff Pier for your service. Phone 3510.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND PASSENGERS.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

(Continued from Page 6.)

AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

Sept. 15.-C. & A.	S.S. Hwah Ping.
22.-N. Y. K.	Tango.
25.-O. S. E.	Kanaguri Maru.
27.-E. & A.	Kanaguri Maru.
Oct. 1.-C. & A.	Changsha.
4.-E. & A.	Victoria.
23.-E. & A.	Eastern.

JAPAN PORTS.

Sept. 10.-P. & O.	Nankin.
12.-I. C. S. N.	Chakam.
14.-N. Y. K.	(D. & Co.) Ryojun M.
17.-E. & A.	St. Albans.
17.-N. Y. K.	Sudo Maru.
18.-J. C. J. L.	Tijmanook.
19.-B. I.	Gregory Apoor.
21.-R. I. A.	Torika.
22.-P. & O.	Kashgar.
23.-P. & O.	Alipora.
Oct. 2.-M. M.	Porches.
2.-I. T.	(D. & Co.) Africa.
2.-H. F.	Nagles.
8.-H. F.	Eastern.
12.-P. & O.	Norara.
14.-B. F.	Nelous.

AMERICAN PORTS.

VANCOUVER.

Sept. 14.-C. P. O. S.	Empress of Japan.
17.-D. L.	Meville Dollar.
23.-C. P. O. S.	Empress of Asia.
23.-W. L.	Eastern Mariner.
25.-A. L.	Chakam.
25.-C. S. E.	Araba Maru.
Oct. 2.-D. L.	Harold Dollar.
10.-W. L.	Maquan.
21.-C. P. O. S.	Empress of Russia.
26.-C. P. O. S.	Western.
Dec. 12.-C. P. O. S.	Empress of Russia.
Jan. 12.-C. P. O. S.	Empress of Asia.
19.-C. P. O. S.	Empress of Japan.
Feb. 10.-C. P. O. S.	Empress of Russia.

VICTORIA.

Sept. 11.-N. Y. K.	Fashimi Maru.
23.-W. L.	Eastern Mariner.
27.-O. S. E.	Araba Maru.
30.-N. Y. K.	Ratori Maru.
31.-C. P. O. S.	Merthen.
Oct. 2.-N. Y. K.	Tajima Maru.
10.-W. L.	Maquan.

SEATTLE.

Sept. 11.-N. Y. K.	Fashimi Maru.
12.-S. & D.	West Himrod.
24.-S. & D.	Western Mariner.
25.-A. L.	Chakam.
27.-O. S. E.	Araba Maru.
30.-N. Y. K.	Ratori Maru.
Oct. 2.-N. Y. K.	Tajima Maru.
10.-W. L.	Maquan.
20.-R. F.	Tencer.
Nov. 12.-B. F.	Tidhybis.
Dec. 24.-B. F.	Tydenas.

TACOMA.

Sept. 23.-W. L.	Eastern Mariner.
25.-A. L.	Chakam.
27.-O. S. E.	Araba Maru.
Oct. 10.-W. L.	Maquan.

PORTLAND.

Sept. 15.-A. L.	Montague.
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SAN FRANCISCO.

Sept. 14.-S. & D.	Brave Coeur.
16.-C. J. L.	Tijmanook.
17.-T. K. K.	Pavia Maru.
24.-S. & D.	China.
24.-S. & D.	West Himrod.
25.-N. Y. K.	Tajima Maru.
30.-T. K. K.	Korea Maru.
Oct. 1.-D. L.	West Himrod.
2.-P. M. S.	Colombia.
12.-T. K. K.	Fiberia Maru.
22.-T. K. K.	Tajima Maru.
31.-C. M. S.	Nankin.
Nov. 6.-C. M. S.	Nile.

LOS ANGELES.

Sept. 15.-L. A. P. N.	Vinita.
Oct. 10.-L. A. P. N.	West Hixton.

VALPARAISO.

Via Japan, Honolulu, San Francisco, San Pedro, Salto Cruz, Balboa, Callao, Arica & Iquique.

Sept. 2.-T. K. K.	Anjo Maru.
Nov. 2.-T. K. K.	Seiya Maru.

CITRA.

Sept. 15.-S. & D.	Chicheung.
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NEW YORK.

Sept. 9.-O. S. E.	Honolulu Maru.
15.-A. L.	Care May.
20.-D. L.	Honolulu Maru.
15.-A. L.	Harold Dollar.
Oct. 8.-D. L.	Florida.
Nov. 8.-O. S. E.	Sumatra Maru.
15.-A. L.	City of Joliet.

(Via Seiz).

Sept. 10.-B. F.	Hingham City.
14.-D. & Co.	Essexmont Castle.
20.-R. F.	City of Dunkirk.
Oct. 1.-R. F.	Ajax.
Nov. 10.-A. & O.	General Church.

BOSTON.

Sept. 20.-R. L.	City of Dunkirk.
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DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN.

Via Durban, Almer, Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Mozambique.

Nov. 2.-O. S. E.	Canada Maru.
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EUROPEAN PORTS.

BRINDISI, VENICE, & TRIESTE.

Oct. 2.-L. T.	(D. & Co.) Hungary.
Nov. 7.-L. T.	(D. & Co.) Africa.

GENOA.

Sept. 11.-B. F.	Cyclops.
24.-G. & S.	Gloria.
Oct. 2.-B. F.	Titan.
Nov. 2.-B. F.	Peleus.

MARSEILLES.

Sept. 10.-N. Y. K.	Kaga Maru.
11.-B. F.	Cyclops.
12.-S. & O.	Joyce.
13.-M. M.	Andre Lebor.
18.-P. & O.	Rhiva.
24.-M. M.	Paul Lebor.
25.-N. Y. K.	Shidzuka Maru.
26.-N. Y. K.	Tottori Maru.
Oct. 1.-P. & O.	Nankin.
12.-B. F.	Pygmalion.
20.-P. & O.	Kashgar.
28.-R. F.	Telamon.
Nov. 3.-B. F.	Idomeneus.

LONDON.

Sept. 10.-P. E.	Achilles.
10.-N. Y. K.	Kaga Maru.
10.-E. L.	Kansas.
11.-B. F.	Lycaon.
12.-P. & O.	Joyce.
13.-A. L.	Eastern.
15.-S. & O.	Swazi.
20.-N. Y. K.	Tajima Maru.
21.-B. F.	Mentor.
22.-O. S. E.	Alas Maru.
24.-G. & S.	Gloria.
25.-N. Y. K.	Tottori Maru.
Oct. 1.-P. & O.	Nankin.
2.-B. F.	Pygmalion.
3.-O. S. E.	Alas Maru.
10.-S. L.	Caranmorehire.
17.-S. L.	Pembroke.
18.-B. F.	Triptole.
20.-P. & O.	Kashgar.
21.-B. F.	Kannum.
22.-B. F.	Heleus.
30.-P. & O.	Alipora.
Nov. 1.-R. F.	Jason.
16.-P. & O.	Norara.
23.-B. F.	Elpenor.
Dec. 7.-B. F.	Agapenor.

HAVRE.

Sept. 14.-B. F.	Achilles.
15.-A. L.	Eastern.
21.-B. F.	Mentor.
Oct. 12.-B. F.	Pygmalion.
Nov. 9.-B. F.	Idomeneus.

LIVERPOOL.

Sept. 11.-B. F.	Cyclops.
28.-N. Y. K.	Tottori Maru.
Oct. 3.-B. F.	Pygmalion.
10.-B. F.	Titan.
19.-B. F.	Peleus.
Nov. 2.-B. F.	Telamon.
3.-B. F.	Idomeneus.
8.-B. F.	Antiochus.
30.-B. F.	Telamon.

ANTWERP.

Sept. 8.-B. F.	Achilles.
10.-N. Y. K.	Kaga Maru.
15.-A. L.	Eastern.
21.-B. F.	Mentor.
24.-O. S. E.	Gloria.
25.-O. S. E.	Araba Maru.
Oct. 13.-B. F.	Telamon.
Nov. 2.-B. F.	Elpenor.
Dec. 7.-B. F.	Agapenor.

ROTTERDAM.

Sept. 11.-J. C. J. L.	Toba.
15.-A. L.	Peterling.
18.-S. & D.	Agapenor.
Oct. 1.-B. F.	Telamon.
Oct. 11.-J. C. J. L.	Tijmanook.
Nov. 16.-B. F.	Elpenor.
Dec. 20.-J. C. J. L.	Alchiba.

AMSTERDAM.

Sept. 9.-B. F.	Achilles.
11.-R. F.	Lycaon.
21.-B. F.	Mentor.
Oct. 8.-J. C. J. L.	Berna.
12.-B. F.	Keyman.
21.-B. F.	Peleus.
31.-B. F.	Jason.
Nov. 23.-J. C. J. L.	Kanaguri.
Dec. 21.-J. C. J. L.	Berna.
Jan. 21.-J. C. J. L.	Berna.

HAMBURG.

Sept. 11.-J. C. J. L.	Toba.
11.-B. F.	Lycaon.
25.-O. S. E.	Araba Maru.
Oct. 8.-J. C. J. L.	Berna.
12.-B. F.	Keyman.
21.-B. F.	Peleus.
31.-B. F.	Jason.
Nov. 23.-J. C. J. L.	Kanaguri.
Dec. 21.-J. C. J. L.	Berna.
Jan. 21.-J. C. J. L.	Berna.

CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

THIS remedy has a superior cure for colds, croup, and whooping cough. It has been a favorite with mothers of young children for almost forty years. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy can always be depended upon and is pleasant to take. It not only cures colds and grip, but prevents their recurrence in pneumonia. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy contains no opium or other narcotic and may be given as confidently to a child as to an adult. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

BANKS.

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

AN AMERICAN BANK.

Capital - \$4,000,000 Surplus - \$1,100,000

Head Office: NEW YORK, U. S. A.

BRANCHES:
SHANGHAI
PEKING
TIENTSIN
HANKOW
CHANGSHA
MANILA
CANTON

All Descriptions of banking business transacted. Interest allowed on Current, Savings Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency, U. S. Dollars, Sterling or Francs. American Bankers Association and Guaranty Trust Company of New York Travellers Cheques, sold by us, payable throughout the world. N. E. MULLEN, Acting Manager.

Corn Comes Off In One Piece

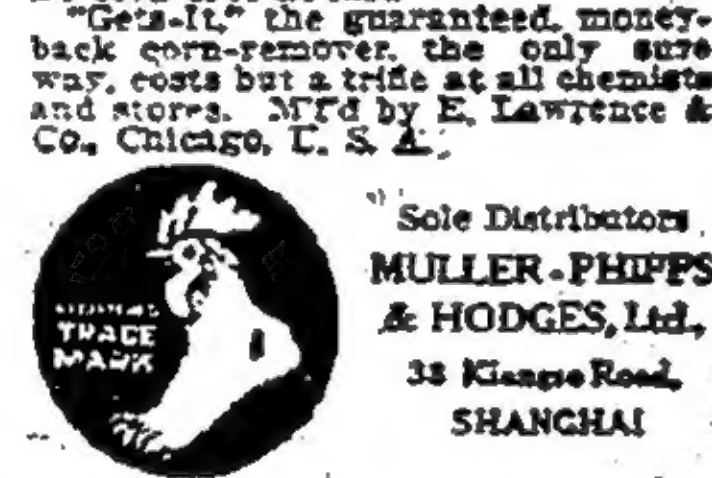
"Get-It" Leaves The As Smooth As The Palm of Your Hand.

There is only one corn remedy in the world that gets corns and calluses off like a banana skin and that is "Get-It". For those who want a stand a great deal for.



shoppers and doctors, there is immediate relief from corn pain, and a quick cure for any corn or callus. "Get-It" is applied in two or three seconds. There is no work no trouble. No blisters, no wrapping of toes. "Get-It" dries in a second or two. That is the way to get corns. It is the only corn remedy in the world today. Be corn-free at last.

"Get-It" is the guaranteed, money-back corn-remover. The only sure way, roots but a trifle at all chemists and stores. Sold by J. E. Lawrence & Co., Chicago, U. S. A.



HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

HONGKONG, 8th SEPTEMBER, 1920

OFFICIAL QUOTATIONS.

11 A.M.

BANK.

Sterling Exchange 4 1/2 T. T.

Bank of East Asia \$125 b. 115 n.

MARINE INSURANCE.

Canton Ins. Co. \$375 n.

North China Ins. Co. T 180 n.

Union Ins. Co. \$153 b. 153 n.

Yangtze Ins. Co. \$25 n.

Far Eastern Ins. Co. T 22 n.

FIRE INSURANCE.

China Fire Ins. Co. \$128 n.

Houngkong Fire Ins. Co. \$128 n.

SHIPPING.

Douglas ... \$144 b.

H. K. Steamships ... \$234 b.

Indo-China (Freight) ... \$205 n.

Do. (Freight) ... \$205 n.

Shell Transporta ... \$147 n.

Star Line ... \$242 b.

RUBBERS.

China copra ... \$223 s.

Malayan Sugars ... \$45 n.

MINES.

Kalian Mining Adm. ... \$110 n.

Langkai ... \$110 n.

Shanghai Loans ... T 157 n.

Shai Explorations ... \$130 n.

Rangoon ... \$130 n.

Tromoh Mines ... \$278 n.

Ural Copra ... \$205 n.

DOCKS.

W. S. Wharves, Godown, etc. ... \$27 p.

H. & W. Docks ... \$150 b.

Shai Docks ... T 124 n.

New Engineering ... T 27 n.

ELECTRICITY.

Electricity ... \$27 n.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office: 100, Queen's Road, Central, Hongkong; Branch: Shanghai.

DOMESTIC & FOREIGN BANKING.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.

Current, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear interest at rates 3 1/2, 4 1/2, 5 1/2, respectively.

Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be welcomed.

J. CHANG L. Y. Manager.

Hongkong, July 7, 1920.

THE CHINESE MERCHANTS BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: Alexandra Buildings, Chater Road.

General Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Current Accounts opened and Fixed Deposits received at rates which may be ascertained on application.

The Bank also conducts a Savings Department.

K. C. LAU, Chief Manager.

Hongkong, Aug. 17, 1920.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. to 3.00 p.m. every 15 minutes

8.00 a.m. to 8.50 a.m. " 10 "

9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. " 15 "

11.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. " 15 "

1.30 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. " 10 "

2.30 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. " 15 "

5.00 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. " 10 "

NIGHT CARS.

8.50 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.

9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m. every 30 minutes

SATURDAYS.

EXTRA CAR-12.00 midnight.

SUNDAYS.

7.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. every 15 minutes

10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. " 10 "

11.30 a.m. to 1.30 p.m. " 15 "

1.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. " 15 "

5.30 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. " 10 "

6.30 p.m. to 8.10 p.m. " 15 "

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement of the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road Central.

Season and punch tickets available for all cars not already full, and subject to the time stated in the Company's time-table, but not for special cars, can be obtained on application at the Company's Office.

No Season tickets will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compendium order representing Bank Notes.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SONS, General Managers.

EXCHANGE.

Hongkong, September 8, 1920.

Bank, Wire ... 41-2

On demand ... 41-2

30 days sight ... 41-2

4 months sight ... 41-2

Documentary 4 months sight 41-4

On demand ... 1125

WEATHER REPORT.

Sept. 8d. 11h. 35m.—No returns from Japan and Vladivostok.

Pressure has increased slightly at the majority of reporting stations; it is probably highest over S. Manchuria, and is relatively low over S. China.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours, ending at 10 a.m. today, 0.05 inch. Total since January 1st, 31.78 inches, against an average of 58.54 inches.

Forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon on September 8th.

1.—Hongkong to Gap Rock, S. and S.W. winds, moderate; cloudy; showery.

2.—Formosa Channel. The same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamoch. The same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan. The same as No. 1.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, HONGKONG, DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

SEPTEMBER 8, 1920. a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer at Sea Level.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Direction.	Force.	Wind. Weather.
Vladivostok	6 a.						
Nemuro	5 a.						
Yokohama							
Manila							
Shanghai							
Amoy							
Swatow							
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